

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RICHARD B.,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

DECISION AND ORDER

1:21-cv-00229-EAW

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Richard B. (“Plaintiff”) seeks attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$29,203.50 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). (Dkt. 23). The Commissioner of Social Security (“the Commissioner”) did not submit a response to Plaintiff’s motion. For the reasons that follow, the Court grants Plaintiff’s motion.

BACKGROUND

On February 9, 2021, Plaintiff filed this action, seeking review of the Commissioner’s final decision denying his application for Disability Insurance Benefits. (Dkt. 1). Plaintiff moved for judgment on the pleadings on December 3, 2021. (Dkt. 14). On April 1, 2022, the Court approved the parties’ stipulation for remand, reversing the Commissioner’s final decision, and remanding the matter for further proceedings. (Dkt. 20).

By Stipulated Order filed on June 9, 2022, the Court approved payment of \$5,000.00 to Plaintiff's counsel pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d) ("EAJA") for services performed in connection with this action. (Dkt. 22).

On December 10, 2022, the Commissioner issued a Notice of Award in connection with Plaintiff's claim, which stated that it withheld \$29,203.50, or 25 percent of Plaintiff's past-due benefits to be paid to Plaintiff's representative for legal services rendered. (Dkt. 23-1 at 4; Dkt. 23-4 at 3).

On December 27, 2022, Plaintiff moved pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) seeking \$29,203.50 in attorneys' fees. (Dkt. 23). In her motion, Plaintiff's counsel indicates that she was awarded the sum of \$5,000.00 under the EAJA, which she will refund to Plaintiff once the instant fee application is resolved. (Dkt. 23-1 at 5-6). The Commissioner did not file a response within the time allotted by Local Rule of Civil Procedure 5.5(g)(4), and the Court subsequently issued an order extending the Commissioner's deadline to respond to Plaintiff's motion. (Dkt. 24). The Commissioner did not respond to the Court's Order and did not file a response to Plaintiff's motion.

DISCUSSION

I. Timeliness of the Motion

Generally, a fee application under § 406(b) must be filed within 14 days after the entry of judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(2)(B)(1). Rule 54(a)(2)(B) as applied to § 406(b) motions for attorneys' fees, requires that a party moving for attorneys' fees file the motion within 14 days of notice of a benefits award. *Sinkler v. Berryhill*, 932 F.3d 83, 88 (2d Cir.

2019). Additionally, a presumption applies that a notice is received “three days after mailing.” *Id.* at 89 n.5.

Here, the Commissioner issued the Notice of Award on Saturday, December 10, 2022. (Dkt. 23-4). Plaintiff’s counsel filed her application on December 27, 2022, seventeen days after the Notice. (Dkt. 23). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s application is timely.

II. The Reasonableness of the Requested Fee

Section 406(b) provides, in relevant part, as follows:

Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment. . . .

42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). In other words, § 406(b) allows a successful claimant’s attorney to seek court approval of his or her fees, not to exceed 25 percent of the total past-due benefits. Section 406(b) “calls for court review of [contingent-fee] arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases.” *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002). This review is subject to “one boundary line: Agreements are unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding 25 percent of the past-due benefits.” *Id.* “Within the 25 percent boundary, . . . the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered.” *Id.*

Accordingly, a fee is not automatically recoverable simply because it is equal to or less than 25 percent of the client’s total past-due benefits. “To the contrary, because section 406(b) requires an affirmative judicial finding that the fee allowed is ‘reasonable,’ the

attorney bears the burden of persuasion that the statutory requirement has been satisfied.” *Id.* at 807 n.17. As such, the Commissioner’s failure to oppose the motion is not dispositive. *Mix v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 6:14-CV-06219 (MAT), 2017 WL 2222247, at *2 (W.D.N.Y. May 22, 2017). Several factors are relevant to the reasonableness analysis, including the following: (1) “whether the contingency percentage is within the 25% cap[;]” (2) “whether there has been fraud or overreaching in making the agreement[;]” and (3) “whether the requested amount is so large as to be a windfall to the attorney.” *Wells v. Sullivan*, 907 F.2d 367, 372 (2d Cir. 1990). Also relevant are the following: (1) “the character of the representation and the results the representative achieved[;]” (2) “the amount of time counsel spent on the case[;]” (3) whether “the attorney is responsible for delay[;]” and (4) “the lawyer’s normal hourly billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases.” *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808.

When determining whether a requested fee constitutes a windfall, courts are required to consider: (1) “the ability and expertise of the lawyers and whether they were particularly efficient[;]” (2) “the nature and length of the professional relationship with the claimant—including any representation at the agency level[;]” (3) “the satisfaction of the disabled claimant[;]” and (4) “how uncertain it was that the case would result in an award of benefits and the effort it took to achieve that result.” *Fields v. Kijakazi*, 24 F.4th 845, 854-55 (2d Cir. 2022).

Here, Plaintiff’s counsel seeks \$29,203.50 represented to be 25 percent of the past-due benefits. (Dkt. 23-1 at 9). Utilizing the factors set forth above, the Court finds that there is no evidence of fraud or overreaching in the making of the contingency agreement

between counsel and Plaintiff. Counsel provided effective representation resulting in Plaintiff successfully receiving the benefits sought. There is no reason to believe that Plaintiff is dissatisfied with the outcome of such representation. Here, the success of Plaintiff's claim was uncertain as demonstrated by multiple denials of his application at the agency level. Accordingly, the hours expended by counsel were reasonable in light of the issues presented and the extent of counsel's representation.

The requested fee would result in a *de facto* hourly rate of \$1,182.33 (\$29,203.50 divided by 24.7 hours). (Dkt. 23-6). The Court finds that neither the *de facto* hourly rate, nor the overall requested attorneys' fees amount, constitutes a windfall. Even though the hourly rate requested is greater than counsel's normal hourly rate of \$215.00 per hour (Dkt. 23-6 at 3), her successful representation ultimately achieved reversal of the Commissioner's decision and remand of Plaintiff's application solely for calculation and payment of benefits. (Dkt. 23-3). Counsel's effective hourly rate also falls within the range of rates under § 406(b) approved by courts. *See e.g., Fields*, 24 F.4th at 856 (an effective hourly rate of \$1,556.98 was not a "windfall"); *Valle v. Colvin*, No. 13-CV-2876 (JPO), 2019 WL 2118841, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. May 15, 2019) (effective hourly rate of \$1,079.72 did not constitute "windfall" to counsel); *Mills v. Berryhill*, No. 15-CV-5502 (DLI), 2019 WL 1507923, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 5, 2019) (effective hourly rate of \$1,007.78 was reasonable); *McDonald v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 16-CV-926-FPG, 2019 WL 1375084, at *2 (W.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2019) (awarding fees with effective hourly rate of \$1,051.64). Accordingly, in light of the above, the Court finds that a *de facto* hourly rate of \$1,182.33 is reasonable and in line with awards generally approved in this District for

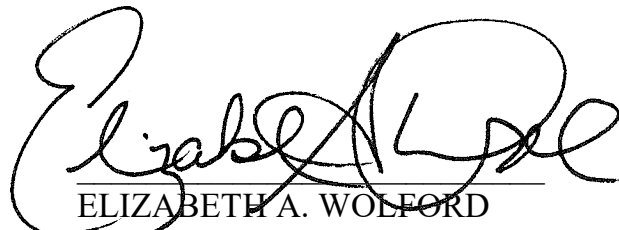
similar work performed. The Court is also “mindful that ‘payment for an attorney in a social security case is inevitability uncertain.’” *Buckley v. Berryhill*, 15-CV-0341-A, 2018 WL 3368434, at *2 (W.D.N. Y July 10, 2018) (quoting *Wells*, 907 F.2d at 371). Accordingly, “the Second Circuit has recognized that contingency risks are necessary factors in determining reasonable fees under § 406(b).” *Id.* (quotation marks omitted).

The Court also notes that counsel is required to return the previously awarded EAJA fee of \$5,000.00 to Plaintiff. (Dkt. 22). *See Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 796 (“Fee awards may be made under both [EAJA and § 406(b)], but the claimant’s attorney must refund to the claimant the amount of the smaller fee . . .”).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s motion for attorneys’ fees under § 406(b) (Dkt. 23) is granted, and the Court hereby orders as follows: (1) Plaintiff’s counsel shall be paid attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$29,203.50 out of funds withheld from Plaintiff’s past-due benefits; and (2) Plaintiff’s counsel is hereby directed to refund the previously awarded EAJA fee of \$5,000.00 to Plaintiff.

SO ORDERED.


ELIZABETH A. WOLFORD
Chief Judge
United States District Court

Dated: April 17, 2023
Rochester, New York